

# CHINA



# MAIL.

Established February, 1845. With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIV. No. 4544. 號四廿月正年八十七百八千一英 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1878. 日二十月二十年丑丁 PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 160 & 162, Leadenhall Street.  
PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSNY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.  
NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.  
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTH, Melbourne and Sydney.  
SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.  
SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZE & Co., Manila.  
CHINA:—SWANSON, CAMPBELL & Co., Amoy. WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Foochow. HEDGECOCK & Co., Shanghai. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KILBY & WALKER, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

## Bank.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars.  
RESERVE FUND, 600,000 Dollars.

#### COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—H. HOFFMANN, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq.  
E. R. BELLIDGES, Esq. WILHELM REINHOLD, Esq.  
W. H. FORBES, Esq. ED. TOBIAS, Esq.  
Hon. W. KEWICK. A. McIVER, Esq.

#### CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.  
Shanghai, E. WEN CAMERON, Esq.  
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

#### HONGKONG.

##### INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—  
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "  
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

##### LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.  
Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong, August 16, 1877.

## To Let.

### TO LET.

NOS. 4, and 5, PERHILL TERRACE, ELGIN STREET.  
Apply to LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. Hongkong, July 30, 1877.

### TO LET.

HOUSE No. 9, Queen's Road Central, with Godowns attached.  
House Nos. 2 and 3, Peddar's Hill.  
"Bianze Villa," Pok-fo-ling, Furnished.  
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co. Hongkong, January 4, 1878.

### TO LET.

THE Dwelling House and Offices No. 1, D'Aguilar Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. Three Offices, in Club Chambers.  
Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. Hongkong, January 19, 1878.

## For sale.

### COAL.

BEST QUALITY CARDIFF STEAM COAL for Sale, ex Godown.  
Apply to BATTLES & Co. Hongkong, December 3, 1877.

## NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Part I, A to K, with Introduction. Royal 8vo., pp. 202.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL, Ph.D., Tubingen.

Prices: Two Dollars and a Half.  
To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KILBY & WALKER, Shanghai.  
Hongkong, February 8, 1877.

## For Sale.

### LANMERT, ATKINSON & CO. HAVE FOR SALE.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF AMERICAN COOKING & PARLOUR STOVES.

TENDERS and FIRE IRONS.  
Superior California LAMBSWOOL BLANKETS.  
FAIRBANK'S SCALES, from 400 lb. to 2,500 lb.  
BRUSSELS and TAPESTRY CARPETS, various patterns.  
VELVET and TAPESTRY SOFA CARPETS and RUGS.  
DOOR MATS.  
HORSE BLANKETS.  
Central and Pin-fire CARTRIDGE CASES.  
GUN-WADS, PERCUSSION CAPS.

STATIONERY, of every description. BOOKS.

WORKS OF REFERENCE.  
NOVELS. SCHOOL BOOKS.  
SHEET MUSIC and SONGS.

French APPLES, and LEMONS.  
SALMON BELLIES, in Kits.  
MACKEREL, TONGUES & SOUNDS.  
Family PIG PORK, and Prime Mess BEEF, in Kegs 25 lb. each.  
Caviare, SARDELLS, and Spiced ANCHOVIES.

Prime American BACON and HAMS.  
Cutting's JAMS and JELLIES Assorted.  
GRAHAM FLOUR, CORN MEAL, RYE MEAL, &c., &c.

Canned Dessert FRUITS.  
Compressed CORNED BEEF, and BEEF TONGUES.  
PICKLED SALMON, in Quantities to suit Purchasers.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S OILMAN'S STORES, of every kind; Fresh Supplies received by every Steamer.  
CLARET in Cask, (Bandol), Superior Quality.

BARCLAY PERKIN'S PORTER, in Hogsheads and Kilderkins.  
GUINNESS'S STOUT, Bottled by E. & J. BUCKE, in Pints and Quarts.

Bass' PALE ALE, Bottled by CAMERON and SAUNDERS, in Pints and Quarts.  
&c., &c., &c.  
Hongkong, January 8, 1878.

## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

MR. HORATIO GAY JAMES was admitted a Partner in our Firm on the 1st January, 1878.  
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co. Hongkong, January 5, 1878.

### NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto conducted in my name will from this Date be Carried on under the Style of GROSSMANN & Co., Mr. G. A. GROSSMANN having become a Partner therein.  
G. F. GROSSMANN.  
Hongkong, January 1, 1878.

### NOTICE.

MR. BERNHARD SCHMACKER is authorized to Sign our Firm by procuration.  
CARLOWITZ & Co. Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai, January 1, 1878.

### NOTICE.

MR. H. F. MEYERINK has been admitted a Partner in our Firm from this Date.  
MEYER & Co. Hongkong, January 1, 1878.

### NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. JOSEPH PERROT BARNES in our Firm in China CEASES from this Date.  
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Hongkong, December 31, 1877.

### NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES DAVID BOTTOMLEY was admitted a PARTNER in our Firm on the 1st July, 1877.  
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. Hongkong, September 22, 1877.

I HAVE This Day established myself at this Port as a MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT, under the Style or Firm of GEO. R. STEVENS & Co., who will henceforward conduct the Agency of the AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.  
G. R. STEVENS.  
Hongkong, December 26, 1877.

I HAVE This Day Established myself at this Port as a GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.  
J. Y. VERNON SHAW.  
Hongkong, November 1, 1877.

### NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day Established myself at this Port, under the Style or Firm, WEST POINT IRON WORKS, ENGINEERS and BOILERMAKERS, by  
WILLIAM DUNPHY & Co., Late Manager of the NOVELTY IRON WORKS, Hongkong.  
W. DUNPHY.  
Hongkong, December 10, 1877.

## Intimations.

### LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

PARCELS EXPRESS AGENCY, in connection with WHEATLEY & Co., LONDON. Packages Received for transmission to Great Britain by each P. & O. Mail; Charges can be Collected either here or in England. The following particulars of Packages are required—Contents, Value, Address of Consignee, and whether Insurance be desired.  
SPECIAL ORDER DEPARTMENT.—Orders Received and Promptly Executed, for Books, Scientific Instruments, and European Goods of any Description.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,  
General Agents.

Hongkong, January 14, 1878.

### HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

#### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Twenty-third Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 50 A, Queen's Road, on FRIDAY, the 25th January instant, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing a Director and Auditors.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary.

Hongkong, January 2, 1878.

### HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

#### NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 25th day of January instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary.

Hongkong, January 2, 1878.

### HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Hotel on FRIDAY, the 25th January instant, at 4 o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
LOUIS HAUSCHILD, Secretary.

Hongkong, January 4, 1878.

### HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 25th day of January instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
LOUIS HAUSCHILD, Secretary.

Hongkong, January 4, 1878.

### THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

TENDERS are invited for a LEASE of the HONGKONG HOTEL, the present Five-yearly Lease expiring on the 31st August, 1878. SEALED TENDERS to be sent in on or before the 31st March, 1878, to the Secretary of the HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, who will supply any information required.

By Order of the Directors,  
LOUIS HAUSCHILD, Secretary.

Hongkong, September 15, 1877.

### DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. W. C. EASTLACK will Commence Practice in Hongkong, on the 20th Instant.  
Hongkong, January 15, 1878.

### DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS begs to say that he has RETURNED, and is now ready to receive Patients.  
Hongkong, November 22, 1877.

## HONGKONG ICE COMPANY.

ON and after this Date the Price of our ICE will be TWO CENTS per Pound.

KYLE & BAIN, Proprietors.

ICE HOUSE, January 21, 1878.

### G. FALCONER & Co., WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS, AND JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.  
46, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, August 20, 1877.

### W. BALL, CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DRUGGISTS' Sundries, TOILET REQUISITES, PATENT MEDICINES AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness, and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG, Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf, Hongkong, July 13, 1878.

### NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

SHANGHAI, January 7th, 1878.

IN Accordance with a Resolution passed at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of July 5th, 1877, the Directors have declared a Dividend to Shareholders of Tails 49.50 per Share for the fiscal Year ending the 30th September, 1877, and a further Dividend of Tails 10.50 per Share, being interest on Shareholders' Capital at the Rate of 12 per cent. per Annum, for the quarter ending December, 1877.

The above Dividends (Tails 60 per Share) will be Payable on the 15th Instant, at the Office of the Secretaries to Shareholders of record on the 10th Instant.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Association will be CLOSED from the 10th to the 15th Instant, inclusive.

Persons collecting Dividends for absent Shareholders are requested to exhibit their Powers of Attorney for registry at this Office.

By Order of the Directors,  
RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

SHANGHAI, January 7th, 1878.

### DEVON'S BRILLIANT OIL.

RELIABLE, ECONOMICAL, SAFE!!

DESIRING to benefit the world-wide reputation of our Oil, certain parties have attempted to imitate our packages. Suits at law have been instituted against the MAKERS and PURCHASERS of these imitations. Buyers should be careful to see that the words "DEVON'S BRILLIANT" are stencilled on the cases, and the words "DEVON MFG CO. PATENTS" are stamped on the top of the can.

THE DEVON MANUFACTURING Co., 80 Beaver and 127 Pearl Streets, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

## Intimations.

### THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

HENRY B. HYDE, President.  
J. W. ALEXANDER, Vice-President.  
SAMUEL BORROW, Secretary.  
A. A. BAYES, JR., General Manager, for China and Japan.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 120, Broadway, NEW YORK.

Assets.....\$31,700,000  
Surplus.....\$ 5,500,000

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong, China, for the above Company, are prepared to Accept Risks at greatly reduced rates and upon terms very favourable to the assured.

For full information and particulars, apply to OLYPHANT & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 21, 1878.

### THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

#### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, 39, Queen's Road, Victoria, at Half-past 2 o'clock in the Afternoon of FRIDAY, the 15th February next, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1877.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to the 15th February, both days inclusive.

By Order, JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.

Hongkong, January 13, 1878.

## NOTICE.

ANY CLAIMS against the German barque "NIAGARA," must be sent in to the Undersigned before Noon on SATURDAY, the 28th Instant, or they will not be recognized.

MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 23, 1878.

## Entertainment.

### A MATHEUR THEATRICALS IN AID OF LOCAL CHARITIES.

"STILL WATERS RUN DEEP" will be presented at the THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, ON

Thursday Evening, the 31st Instant, Commencing at Nine o'clock.

Tickets may be obtained from any of the Committee on and after THURSDAY, January 24th.

TICKETS,.....TWO DOLLARS EACH.

#### COMMITTEE:

Commander Sir WILLIAM WISEMAN, R.N. Captain MOORE-LANE, 28th Regiment. JOHN M. FORBES, Jun. ARTHUR COHEN. C. S. C. COHEN.

EDWARD TOBIN, Honorary Treasurer.

Hongkong, January 22, 1878.

## Auctions.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

On a Date hereafter to be named. The British Barque

"ALPHINGTON," of 326 Tons Register, or of about 8,000 pounds Carrying Capacity, with all her TACKLE, APPAREL and INVENTORY.

The Vessel was Built under Lloyd's special survey at Berwick-on-Tweed in 1856, Classed 12 years A. 1. at Lloyd's and continued in 1868 A. 1. for 8 years. She was Remetalled over Felt in London in July, 1875.

TERMS:—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on fall of the hammer, the remainder upon Transfer being effected. The Vessel is at Purchaser's risk immediately after fall of hammer.

Hongkong, January 23, 1877.

## Shipping.

### Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCOW. The Steamship "DOUGLAS,"

Captain G. D. PIRKAR, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 27th Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight of Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, January 23, 1878.

## Shipping.

### Steamers.

FOR MANILA. The Spanish Steamer "MARIVELES,"

MUNOZ, Master, will be despatched as above on MONDAY Next, the 28th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to REMEDIOS & Co.

Hongkong, January 23, 1878.

FOR BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling off the usual Australian Coast Ports.)

The Eastern and Australasian Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer "BOWEN" will be despatched from SINGAPORE for BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, (calling at the usual Australian Coast Ports), on the 5th Proximo.

For Freight or Passage, apply to the Undersigned, who are prepared to grant through Bills of Lading.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 23, 1878.

### FOR LONDON.

The Steamship "GLENGLYLE," shortly expected from SHANGHAI and AMOY, will be despatched as above on or about the 31st Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents, 8, S. S. Glengyle.

Hongkong, January 21, 1878.

### FOR YOKOHAMA & HIOGO.

The British Steamer "CAIRNEMORE," Capt. SPURWAY, shortly expected from SINGAPORE, will have immediate despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Agents.

Hongkong, January 19, 1878.

## NOTICE.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "VOLGA,"

Comdt. ROLLAND, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail.

H. DU POUY, Agent.

Hongkong, January 18, 1878.

## NOTICE.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "YANGTSE,"

Comdt. RANDEL, will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.

H. DU POUY, Agent.

Hongkong, January 18, 1878.

## Sailing Vessels.

### FOR HAMBURG (DIRECT).

The A 1 German Bark "JURGEN,"

WERTZ, Master, will load here and meet with quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, December 23, 1877.

### FOR LONDON.

The 100 A 1 British Ship "BROOMHALL,"

H. BATE, Master, will load here and have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, January 7, 1878.

### FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 American Barkentine "MARTON,"

R. HOWES, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, January 3, 1878.



## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

## OCCIDENTAL &amp; ORIENTAL S. S. COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship *OCEANIC*, from San Francisco, &c., are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding discharge of the Steamship will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

G. B. EMORY,

Hongkong, January 18, 1878. ja25

## GERMAN BARQUE INDIA, FROM HAMBURG.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Under- signed for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

MELOHERS &amp; Co.,

Hongkong, January 23, 1878. ja26

## FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Galley of Lorne* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Under- signed, whence and/or from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded to Yokohama, unless notice be given before Noon To-day.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 28th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; Co.,

Agents, S. S. *Galley of Lorne*.

Hongkong, January 21, 1878. ja23

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Norwegian Bark *VEGA*, from HAMBURG, are requested to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside the Vessel.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

W. FUSTAU &amp; Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, January 8, 1878.

## COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Under- signed for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DU POUEY,

Agent.

Ex "Sindh."

Mr G. K. Harman, 1 case Cricketing H.M.S. *Mosquito*, 3 cases from London.

Hongkong, January 17, 1878.

## Volume Sixth of the

## "CHINA REVIEW."

## Now Ready.

## No. III.—Vol. VI.

## OF THE

## "CHINA REVIEW"

## CONTAINS—

Imperial Confucianism.

A Visit to the Country of Gentlemen.

The Rhymes of the Shik-ling.

Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-ming.

The Tang K'ou Chi.

Geographical Notes on the Province of Kiangsi.

Translations of Chinese School-books.

Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.

Notes and Queries.—

On Silk-worm Oaks.

Native Literature on Chinese Porcelain.

A Chinese Advertisement.

Studies of Words.

Distillation in China.

A Chinese Ode.

The Desert of Gobi.

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &amp;c.

China Mail Office,

Hongkong, January 14, 1878.

## To-day's Advertisements.

## FOR YOKOHAMA &amp; HIOGO.

## The British Steamer

## "LOHNE"

Captain McCulloch, will

leave for the above Ports on

SATURDAY Next, the 26th instant, at

5 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

MELOHERS &amp; Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, January 24, 1878. ja26

## BARQUE JOHN POTTS, FROM

## NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Under- signed for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK &amp; Co.

Hongkong, January 24, 1878. ja31

## Charters Elected.

The following charters have been effected during the last few days:—

Danish bark *Assens*, 256, hence to Dun-

kir, £1.15 per ton of 80 ft.

French bark *Sophie D.*, 758, 110 to 120

to Channel for orders to a port in the United

Kingdom or to New York or Boston, private.

German bark *Ferdinand*, 418, Chetoo to

Swatow 19 cents per picul, or to Amoy for

orders 21 cents per picul, 20 day days.

German bark *Ceres*, 420, Chetoo to Swa-

tow 18 cents per picul, or to Amoy for

orders 21 cents per picul, 20 day days.

German bark *Helene*, 372, hence to Che-

foo and back 24 cents per picul, 25 day

days.

German bark *Humboldt*, 330, Shanghai to

Tientsin and back to Swatow via New-

chwang 60 cents per picul, 25 day days.

American bark *Ada*, 558, Saigon to

Callao, £1,500 in full.

British steamer *Chariton*, Haiphong to

Hongkong, private.

## Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor

Owners will be Responsible for any

Debts contracted by the Officers or Crew

of the following Vessels, during their stay

in Hongkong Harbour:—

FORMOSA, German 8-m. schooner, Capt.

Schweizer.—Melchers & Co.

YREKA, German barque, Capt. R. Dirks.

—Melchers & Co.

ADELINA & MARIANNE, German barque,

Captain O. N. Dahl.—Wm. Fustau & Co.

QUICKSTEP, American barque, Captain

Barnaby.—Captain.

TARFAH, German brig, Captain Kaemena.

—Melchers & Co.

MAROLA, British steamer, Capt. J. H.

Broker.—Stemmen & Co.

ABERNETHY, British barque, Captain

Congour.—Order.

ZANIBAR, British steamer, Captain

Gardner Fox.—Captain.

JOHN POTTS, British barque, Captain

McPherson.—Douglas Lafrank & Co.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Jan. 24, *Taunton*, British ship, 687, F.

Armstrong, Newcastle Sept. 1, Coal—

CAPTAIN.

Jan. 24, *Lorne*, British steamer, 1085,

Wm. McCulloch, London Nov. 23, via

ports of call, and Singapore Jan. 12, (Gen-)

eral).—MELOHERS & Co.

Jan. 24, *John Potts*, British barque, 374,

McPherson, New York Aug. 18, General.

—DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.

Jan. 24, *Friedrich*, Ger. 3-m. schooner,

295, T. Hoyer, Shanghai Jan. 13, General.

—WIELER & Co.

Jan. 24, *Amiboto*, British steamer, from

Whampoa.

Jan. 24, *Chinkiang*, British steamer, from

Canton.

Jan. 24, *Rajanattianahar*, British str.,

from Canton.

Jan. 24, *Nimrod*, British barque, 695,

Clark, Swatow Jan. 26, Ballast.—ADAM-

SON, BELL & Co.

Jan. 24, *Kronprindes en*, Danish barque,

from Whampoa.

## DEPARTURES.

Jan. 24, *Hochung*, for Shanghai.

24, *Galley of Lorne*, for Yokohama.

24, *Hoi Chong Ching*, for a cruise.

24, *H.M.S. Vigilant*, for a cruise.

24, *Onsida*, for London and Hamburg.

24, *Tyger*, for Marseilles, &c.

24, *Chinkiang*, for Shanghai v. Ningpo.

## CLEARED.

*Humboldt*, for Shanghai.

*Ferdinand*, for Chetoo.

*Julia A. Brown*, for Guam.

*Jurgen*, for Hamburg.

*Amiboto*, for Saigon.

*Friedrich*, for Whampoa.

*Helene*, for Chetoo.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per *Lorne*, from London, &c., Messrs J. J. Mahoney, R. Smith, Arthur Way, and 130 Chinese.

Per *Friedrich*, from Shanghai; 2 Chinese.

## DEPARTED.

Per *Tyger*, for Saigon, Hta E. O. E. de Silva, Governor of Macao, 3 attachés and servant, and 2 Chinese; for Singapore, Messrs Wilford, da Costa, Dehtard, and Madge, and 1 Chinese; for Suva, Miss Woolton and sister; for Marseilles, Dr. and Mrs. Dickson, 2 children and servant, Messrs Richmond, Bishop, and 2 Chinese.

From Shanghai; for Singapore, Mr. Harley Rose; for Galle, Mr. Brand; from Yokohama; for Marseilles, Messrs Ziesler, Towle, Von Knobloch, Date Shinsuke,

Massada Eysa, Mitus Yonahé, Mrs. Rothmund, Messrs Adolph Marie, Jules Havard, John Pierre, and Perlin Jules.

Per *Chinkiang*, for Shanghai, Mr. T. Sampson and 40 Chinese.

Per *Hochung*, for Shanghai, 1 European and 25 Chinese.

To DEPART.

Per *Jurgen*, for Hamburg, 1 European.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British ship *Taunton* reports: Fresh breeze with strong sea from N.E. the last few days.

The British steamer *Lorne* reports: Strong monsoon with high sea, and bad weather the whole way from Singapore.

The British barque *John Potts* reports: Changeable weather during the passage; from the Bombay Pass light winds and calm, and in China Sea variable winds with showers of rain.

The British barque *Nimrod* reports: Strong monsoon throughout the passage.

## CARGO.

Per S. S. *Tyger*, sailed 24th January, 1878:—For Continent, 905 bales Silk, 89

bales Waste Silk, 29 cases Silks, and 2,116

pkgs. Sundries. For London, 271 bales

Silk, 4 cases Silks, 1,321 chests Tea, 5

cases Treasure (83,000), and 76 pkgs. Sun-

dries.

## POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

## MAILS will close:—

For SWATOW.—

Per *Norma*, at 5 p.m. To-morrow, the 25th inst.

For HAIPHONG and HANOI.—

Per *Rajanattianahar*, at 5 p.m. To-morrow, the 25th inst.

For HOIHOW and HAIPHONG, with

Mails for Pakhoi and Hanoi.—

Per *Dale*, at 8.30 a.m., on Saturday, the 25th inst.

For SAIGON.—

Per *Quarta*, at 8.30 p.m., on Saturday, the 25th inst.

For YOKOHAMA and HIOGO.—

Per *Lorne*, at 4.30 p.m., on Saturday, the 25th inst.

## MAILS BY THE TORRES STRAITS PACKET.—

The S. S. *Achilles*, will be despatched from Hongkong, on SUNDAY, the 25th inst., with Mails for Singapore, Borneo, Coketown, Cleveland Bay, Bowen, Koppal Bay, Brisbane, Sydney, Tasmania, New Zealand, and Mel-

bourne.

Correspondence for Southern Australia can be sent by this route if desired, but as a general rule it is better to send it via Galle.

Hongkong, January 23, 1878. ja27

## MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.—

The English Contract Packet *Mysapore*, will be despatched with the Mails for Europe, &c., on THURSDAY, the 31st instant.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

Wednesday, 30th instant.—

5 P.M., Money Order Office closes.

6 P.M., Post Office closes except the Night Box, which remains open all night.

Thursday, 31st instant.—

7 A.M., Post Office opens for sale of Stamp, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 A.M., Post Office closes except for Late Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.

10.15 A.M., Letters may be posted with to Postage Tax of 13 cents extra.

11 A.M., when the Post Office Closes entirely.

11.30 A.M., Letters (but Letters only, addressed to the United Kingdom, via *Brindisi*, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage, till

11.50 A.M., when the Mail is finally closed.

Hongkong, January 18, 1878. ja31

## MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.—

The United States Mail Packet *Oceanic* will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 1st February, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, and the United States, which will be closed as follows:—

2 P.M., Registry of Letters ceases.

2.30 P.M., Post-Office closes, but Letters (except for Non-Union Countries) may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage until the time of departure.

Correspondence for Non-Union West Indies (except the Bahamas and Hayti), Costa Rica, Honduras, Monte Video, New Granada, Paraguay, and Uruguay can no longer be sent by this route.

Hongkong, January 19, 1878. ja1

## MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—

The French Contract Packet *Sindh* will be despatched from Hongkong on THURSDAY, the 7th February, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via *Marseilles*; to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Galle, Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Aden, Suva, and Alexandria.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

Wednesday, 6th Feb.—

5 P.M., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the Night Box, which remains open all night.

Thursday, 7th Feb.—

7 A.M., Post Office opens for sale of Stamp, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 A.M., Registry of Letters ceases.

11 A.M., Post Office closes except for Late Letters.

11.10 A.M., Letters (but Letters only) may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage, till

11.30 A.M., when the Post Office Closes entirely.

Hongkong, January 24, 1878. ja7

## MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

## Meetings.

3 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of the H. C. & M. Steamship Co., Limited, at No. 50 A, Queen's Road.

4 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of the H. K. Hotel Co., Limited, at Hongkong Hotel.

9 p.m.—Meeting of Victoria Lodge.

## General Memoranda.

SATURDAY, January 26:—

Claims against the *Niagara* must be sent in to the



along a certain ridge to various degrees. It is said that if this intended paper be at any time drawn under a second telephone, similarly constructed, the indentations are able, by a reciprocal action, to reproduce the speech which gave rise to them. Thus the words of a great orator may be taken down all glowing from his lips, and treasured up, like Morse's slip, to be reproduced at future celebrations in his honour; and, in contravention of all past experience, and a great deal of fine political thought, we may be enabled to hear "the sound of a voice that is still." Verily, science is outgrowing in many directions the domain of poetry. "Morse's slip," we may mention, is the paper upon which signals by the "Morse" telegraph instrument are recorded.

The Troopship *Tamar* (says the *Straits Times* of the 10th inst.) which brings on two companies of the 28th Regiment, who will succeed the 74th Highlanders here, left Hongkong on the 6th inst. and is expected here to-morrow. The *Tamar* will take on the two companies of the 28th Regiment to Penang and Malacca, and will bring back the companies of the 74th there. On her return about the 21st inst., the whole of the 74th will embark for Hongkong. The *Tamar* will return from Hongkong with the rest of the 28th Regiment and will afterwards leave for England. Colonel Malwood will remain here as Commandant until the return of the *Tamar* from Hongkong, when that gallant Officer, who has been in command of the Regiment for 14 years, and has won the esteem alike of officers and men, as well as the respect of all with whom he has been brought into contact, will leave for England on leave of absence.

### Amoy.

The Amoy Races were held on the 16th and 17th inst., with the following results:—

#### First Day.

The GRIFPIN PLATE, a Sweepstake of \$10 each, with \$100 added. One Mile.—Vagabond.

The CHARIOT CUP (Presented). Half-a-Mile.—Temptation.

The CONSUETARY CUP (Presented). Value \$100, with entries added. Two Miles.—Jorkina.

The HACK STAKES, value \$50. One round and a distance. Tervit.

The CASH CUP (Presented). Value \$150. Three-quarters of a Mile.—Temptation.

The CALIBDONIAN CUP (Presented). Value \$300. Mile and a Half.—Scamp.

The TAKSUI CUP (Presented). Value \$100. Three-quarters of a Mile.—Vagabond.

The COAST CUP (Presented). Mile and a Half.—Scud.

#### Second Day.

The STEWARD'S CUP (Presented). Value \$100. Half-a-Mile.—Brass of Mar.

The CHALLENGER CUP (Presented). Value \$250. One Mile.—Temptation.

The VISITORS' CUP (Presented). Mile and a Half.—Jorkina.

The LADIES' PRIZE (Presented). Once round and a distance. Nival.

The LEONARD CUP (Presented). Value \$200. Two Miles.—Scamp.

The HAIKUAN CUP (Presented). Value \$200. Mile and a Quarter.—Spec.

The CONSOLATION STAKES, value \$100. Half-a-Mile.—Hard Times.

The CHAMPION STAKES. One Mile.—Temptation.

### CRICKET MATCH.

HONGKONG v. COAST.—1878.

#### Amoy—1st Innings.

S. Campbell b. Hyne	5
W. F. Spinnery b. Hyne	0
R. O. Prothero a.n. run out	2
F. S. Head not out	8
K. McVey b. A. K. Travers	2
W. de St. Croix b. Gray b. Hyne	1
J. R. Bridgman b. K. Travers	0
S. G. Bird b. Hyne	0
W. S. Young b. Hyne	2
H. Watson b. D. C. Travers	4
J. W. Graham b. Hyne	4
Byes 4, Leg Byes 1, Wides 2	7
Total	60

#### 2nd Innings.

S. Campbell b. Hyne	4
W. F. Spinnery c. Pike b. Hyne	6
R. O. Prothero a.n. v. Gray b. Hyne	15
F. S. Head b. A. K. Travers	6
K. McVey c. Bird b. D. C. Travers	11
W. de St. Croix b. D. C. Travers	11
J. R. Bridgman b. Hyne	4
S. G. Bird c. Pike b. Hyne	1
W. S. Young b. Hyne	0
H. Watson not out	8
J. W. Graham b. D. C. Travers	1
Byes 2, Leg Byes 4, Wides 3	9
Total	62

#### Amoy, 122.

#### Hongkong—1st Innings.

W. Hyne c. Molyer b. St. Croix	17
D. O. Travers c. Graham b. Molyer	21
M. Saunders a.n. b. St. Croix	4
G. V. Rashleigh a.n. c. Molyer b. St. Croix	0
A. K. Travers c. Bird b. Molyer	8
F. O. Pike a.n. b. Molyer	19
S. Hughes c. Bird b. Watson	1
J. A. L. Coker a.n. c. Bird b. Molyer	10
R. M. Gray c. Young b. Graham	11
G. P. Rickard not out	1
T. G. Williamson b. Molyer	0
Byes 1, Leg Byes 1, Wides 3, No ball 1	12
Total	104

#### 2nd Innings.

W. Hyne b. b. w. b. Molyer	5
D. O. Travers not out	7
M. Saunders a.n. not out	3
Byes 3, Leg Byes 1, Wides 1	5
Total	20

#### Hongkong—124 and nine wickets.

### Police Intelligence.

(Before James Russell, Esq.)

Jan. 24, 1878.

#### LARCENY.

Li Ayan, a coolie, was sent to 3 months' hard labour, for stealing the brasses off the Sads of the poles of a street chair.

Wong Ahn, a bricklayer, was sent to 3 months' hard labour, for stealing an axe from a carpenter's shop. The defendant said he took it because no one was in the shop. He admitted a previous conviction for larceny.

Chan Aping, a hawker, was sent to 3 months' hard labour, for stealing a hat from the head of its owner.

**ALLEGED UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.**  
Li Ahah, a plumber, was charged by Chinese Constable 238 with being found in possession of a piece of iron with the Government stamp on it of which he could give no satisfactory account. Mr Russell remanded the case in order to give the police an opportunity to make enquiries at the Dockyard.

#### LARCENY OF A WATCH.

Wong Ahuk, a shoemaker, and Sin Ake, a butcher, were charged with stealing a watch. Chinese Constable No. 137 stated that he was on detective duty and got instructions from Inspector Lindsay in reference to a watch which had been stolen from a house No. 60 Peel Street, and from information he received he went to No. 28 Market Street, and there apprehended the 1st defendant. In answer to the constable's question the 1st defendant said he had stolen a watch from a man at the Pook Theatre on the 21st inst., but had lost it again having gambled and forfeited it for 6,000 cash. The 1st defendant then took the constable to the 2nd defendant's house and the watch was produced, but it was not the watch lost from Peel Street. The case was remanded till the 26th inst. to enable the constable to find the owner of the watch.

### SUPREME COURT.

IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before the Chief Justice, Sir JOHN SMALE.)

Jan. 24, 1878.

#### BURGLARY, &c.

*Regina v. Young Ahuk.*  
The prisoner was indicted on three counts for burglary, larceny and receiving. The following Jury was empanelled:—Messrs J. H. Smith, H. Miller, John Robinson, M. M. O. Da Rosa, J. W. Croker, Charles Gorham and I. A. D'Almeida.

The Attorney General, the Hon. G. Phillips, instructed by Mr Sharp, Crown Solicitor, appeared to prosecute. It appeared that the prisoner kept a second-hand clothes shop in Upper Lascar Row. On the 23rd December last, he closed his shop for the night, but at 4 a.m. on the 24th, it was discovered that a burglary had been committed in the house and a large quantity of criminal shirts and other articles of wearing apparel were stolen. Subsequently the prisoner was found with a bag containing 27 criminal shirts and three pairs of trousers which had been stolen from the prosecutor.

The prisoner in his defence stated that the articles of clothing were given him to sell by a man in Macao.

After evidence was taken, the Jury returned a verdict of guilty of burglary by a majority of 5 to 2.

The Chief Justice said he must ask the Jury to retire to deliberate their verdict, a decision by majority was always satisfactory. He would read over the whole evidence to them.

The Jury then retired again and brought in a unanimous verdict of guilty of burglary. The prisoner was then sent to two years' hard labour.

#### COUNTERFEIT COINS.

*Regina v. Tom Ahuk.*  
The prisoner was indicted on three counts for uttering counterfeit dollars, on 3rd, 9th and 11th January inst., to one O. Ayoong.

The prisoner was found guilty and was sent to two years' hard labour.

#### FALSE PRETENCE.

*Regina v. Chan Hon Hing.*  
Chan Hon Hing, who was committed for trial on a charge of obtaining \$70 from Messrs Douglas Laprak & Co., did not surrender himself to his bail, and the Court directed the Recognizances to be forfeited. The amount of security was \$500.

He was called to Macao last Wednesday with his so-called young wife, and did not return. He knew the trial was to take place to-day, as he had obtained subpoenas at the Supreme Court for his witnesses to attend to-day.

#### LARCENY.

*Regina v. Low Kum Mui and others.*  
Low Kum Mui, Yow Ahai, and Wat Ayuk, were indicted for stealing an anchor, and a basket and 90 cabbies of fish from a boat in the harbour on the night of the 27th December last. Ng Ahuk, Keong Asow, and Ng Ahui, were charged with receiving the same. The first three prisoners were found guilty, and the last three acquitted. Sentence deferred.

The Sessions were then adjourned till to-morrow at 10 a.m., but common jurors need not attend until Saturday morning, as the case of Newman will be tried by a Special Jury to-morrow.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL," Hongkong, Jan. 24, 1878.

Sir,—I must leave "J. C. E." and "Anglian" to settle Home Education to their mutual satisfaction. The question in which we are concerned is Education in Hongkong. Viewed practically, this resolves itself into four distinct and separate questions. Confuse these and the solution of all is rendered impossible.

We have 1st, the question of education for Roman Catholics.

2nd, Education for Protestant and English-speaking children.

3rd, Elementary education of heathen children generally.

And 4th, the education of those Chinese children whose parents desire for them a knowledge of English and Western science as given in the Central School.

Permit me to say a few words showing how this entire subject might be handled in a practical way so as to meet the views and wishes of all parties, and settle the controversy and difficulty for years to come.

1st, the Roman Catholics. These have certainly done their best for themselves during the past 20 years, as is shown clearly in the recent pamphlet "Dates and Events." Their efforts deserve recognition.

Their objections to the Government School are founded on principles of justice and equity. Their objection to the grant-in-aid scheme, as it now stands, equally deserves consideration. Bishop Rainaldi is perfectly justified in the administration of his office, in establishing a Roman Catholic school, who send their children to a secular school, or to any but a Roman Catholic school. If Roman Catholics give a good secular education, the Government, on its own principles, is bound to assist them. The due measure of assistance to be given may be estimated by what is to be done for the secular school.

Suppose the Roman Catholic establishment to be closed, a duty would be imposed on the Government from which it could not escape of providing education for 600 European children at what cost may be gathered from the returns of the Central School. This is not asked for, nor would it be accepted by the Romanists. Let them then prepare plans for buildings now requisite for schools and let the Government provide "equal" buildings with all due regard to economy in the erection of the same. Towards the support of the schools in future, let the grant-in-aid scheme be applied for secular results only, but let that scheme admirably adapted as it is to Chinese schools be properly adjusted to meet the requirements of European schools. If 200 daily attendances cannot be attained from Portuguese and European children generally, let that state of affairs be reduced for all to be raised for schools giving a European education to Europeans to a just and equitable rate that shall really be a grant-in-aid towards the very heavy expenses connected with European teachers. If four hours are the extreme limit safely to be applied to the average of European children here as hours of study daily, and parents demand that some part of that time shall be spent in acquiring definite religious knowledge, let the limit be reduced to 3 or 3½ hours consecutive secular instruction.

These remarks as to attendance, values of passes, and hours of instruction apply equally to the next question.

2nd, Education for Protestant and English-speaking children generally.

This has been well handled by the Government Inspector of Schools in his annual reports, specially for 1870, that I need not repeat his words. I can only say that such a school is demanded now more than ever. The experiment of mixed schools for Asiatics and Europeans is not acceptable to parents generally. Mr Stewart's recommendations founded on ripe experience deserve an attention from the Executive which they have never yet received.

The Government might indeed fairly give both site and building for such a school as he recommends and retain the supervision of it through a responsible official, so as to secure its permanency, and constant changes amongst the children whose children would profit by it, while a fair scale of fees combined with annual grants, depending upon the results of examination as before said, would go far towards making the school self-supporting. Guarded by a conscience clause there would be nothing in such a school to offend the most fastidious, whilst if thought desirable children from the Coast ports might be eligible as boarders.

3rd, as to elementary education for Chinese generally in this island, if Government be bound to educate, there remains the problem of fourteen thousand children in Hongkong not yet provided for. These need vernacular elementary schools. It is obvious that the efforts of the Missionaries to meet with and instruct these children are not sufficient numbers to make a school largely self-supporting by the aid of the Government grant. If education is to be made compulsory in this island, sites and buildings must be provided by Government for schools. These the Missionaries can work as effectively and far more cheaply than the Government. This is shown first by the impartial reports of the talented Government examiner, and next by the consideration that—European inspection and management is provided gratis by Missionaries carrying on such schools. Let Government prepare annually to extend the number of available buildings so as to provide schools near the children so to be educated, and the Missionaries will be ready to undertake the management and support of them under the grant-in-aid system. Thus the problem will be grappled with in the most effective and the most economical manner. For one or two European inspectors could efficiently supervise the education of fourteen thousand children where Chinese masters have to be overlooked. This difficulty ought to be met at once, for it increases with years, and even the Mission Societies could not meet it in a moment—successful schools must be established by degrees.

Then, in the fourth place, remains the Central School problem.

There is a difficulty seems to have been unnecessarily created as to the simple giving of secular to the exclusion of Christian instruction. We are told "the Bible is no class book," and "the Bible is no class book." It is the oldest class book in the world, that is the primer for the schools of Palestine before ever the educational schemes of China were established. If heathen Chinese teachers did seek to cast aspersions on it in days gone by in the Central School that is no reason why it should not be taught by the English masters to the English-speaking children, whilst the misuse of a book by a heathen teacher is hardly rectified in the most sapient manner by the ejection of the book. That is a confession of defeat which might be obviated in another way. That the teaching of Christianity in a fair way, as is practised in the present grant-in-aid schools, is no obstacle to the successful teaching of the Chinese, is proved by the numbers of heathen voluntarily attending these schools. If they will come to learn their own language and to submit to be taught, and actually learn, they do a surprising amount of Christian knowledge—it is certain that the teaching of the same in the Central School would not keep them away from that English knowledge which they covet as a means to wealth. Experience is the best answer to imaginary fears on that point. The English Government has responsibilities resting upon it here which differ greatly from those at home. There it has to deal with a professedly Christian nation, here it is trying to do its duty by heathen. As a Christian Government, the secret of whose greatness is asserted by its sovereign to be the Bible, is bound by the most solemn responsibility and obligations to make that Bible known to the heathen children it professes to educate. In evading obligations and neglecting to fulfil them, the Government of Hongkong is preparing a future of trouble and confusion for itself.

The attempt to apply political theories belonging to England, to a Colony like this, is simply throwing dust into the eyes of those who might see at a glance that the Chinese residing here are treated on all other subjects in a special manner and legislated for in a way quite distinct from any that prevails at home. It is absurd to talk about the right of conscience to any man until Christianity has made him aware that he possesses one.

I have thus, Sir, reviewed the question; the way I have indicated of dealing with separate classes and interests separately, seems to me, after the study of some years, the only possible way of satisfactorily dealing with this great and important subject.

Something must be done it is admitted by all. If any one has any better way to propose, I shall be happy to learn what it is. If the authorities can only secure that children are taught well and sufficiently secular subjects, they ought to be satisfied, even if children are taught other things beside and beyond these.

If Romanists, Anglicans and Independents are each free to impart Christianity according to their own views in addition to secular education to all who are willing to go to it, and are besides reasonably helped pecuniarily, they ought surely to be satisfied.

And if the Parents of this Colony find that they can send their children to schools where their reasonable prejudices, religious and national, are respected and where Government assists them to obtain fit education for their children which they are not sufficiently wealthy nor sufficiently numerous to procure entirely for themselves, they surely must be satisfied also. And if even the ratepayer unblest with children thinks but for a moment on the subject, he too will surely rejoice at the Colony getting done gratis in the way I have indicated so much of the educational work which the fashion of the day has made for all of us.

SINE QUE NON.

THE TELEPHONE.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

Canton, January 21, 1878.

Sir,—Now that the telephone is the chief topic of conversation in scientific circles, the accompanying diagram and few words of explanation may possibly be of interest to some of your readers.

With this telephone a battery nor any extraneous source of electricity whatever is used. The only current employed is that generated by the voice of the speaker.

A is a permanent magnet, around one end of which is wound a coil B of fine insulated wire (all covered), the ends of which are attached to the larger wires C which extend to the rear and terminate in the binding screws D. In front of the pole and coil B is an iron disc E. The whole is enclosed in a wooden casing, having an aperture in front of the disc which acts as a resonator. The whole is enclosed in a wooden casing, having an aperture in front of the disc which acts as a resonator.

The influence of the magnet induces all round it a magnetic field, and the iron disc E is attracted towards the pole. Any alteration in the normal condition of the diaphragm produces an alteration in the magnetic field, and any such alteration causes the induction of a current of electricity in the coil B. Therefore (1) a wave of air throws the diaphragm into vibration; (2) such movement produces a change in the magnetic field, and (3) an induced current is generated in the coil wire. Now if to the binding screws wires be attached communicating in like manner with an apparatus precisely similar to that described it is clear that there will be a closed circuit of wire, and the induced current will pass through the second telephone and back again to the first one. But in passing through the coil in telephone No. 2 it modifies the magnetization of the magnet and increases or diminishes its attraction for the diaphragm. Hence every vibration made by the first one is transmitted to and reproduced by the other.

I should add that the above particulars were furnished to me by Mr Ernest De La Rue, a member of the highly distinguished scientific family of that name.

Yours truly,

H. A. G.

unseen situation, he thought he might venture on attacking the sleeping animal. It was a bold idea that struck him, and which did not admit of too long consideration. His Chopper? It was not to be trusted. A stone was better. Yonder he sees a stone round and flat as if it had been expressly made for the purpose. It is rather heavy, but just of that account, the more suitable for the end in view. And now without any delay placing himself in front of the tiger, he raises aloft the stone with both hands, and lets it crash on the head of the tiger, so accurately and with such force that the latter's brain pan must unavoidably give way before it. Dipodono sprang backwards and took to his heels. Wild were the motions of the monster, but soon it came out that these were only the foretokens of its approaching end. In fact its last hour had struck, and Dipodono again made his appearance to bear his victim in triumph to the chief town. There he stated what we have given above. The authorities found that all his statements were true, so that Dipodono, in addition to the applause of the multitude, was enabled to return homewards with a reward amounting to ten guilders.—*Samarang Courant*, 21st December.

"Help for Turkey. One of the Batavia Malay journals has been informed from Samarang, that the Arabs at the latter chief town are now busy getting money together to forward to Stambul, as a contribution to meet the war expenses. If this be the first effort of the kind, it cannot be said that these long-haired gentry have been making haste to show in coin their chinking interest in the fate of Turkey."

The Batavia *De Tijd* of the 3rd January announces the failure of a mercantile firm at Sourabaya with liabilities amounting to five millions of guilders. Several principal bankers in London, Amsterdam, and Hamburg, will have to bear the losses. The assets amount to about 3 millions of guilders.

NEW GUINEA.

The Rev. George Brown, of the New Guinea Mission, sends the following interesting letter to the *New Zealand Herald*:—

"Port Hunter, Duke of York Group, September 6, 1877.

"A few lines with a few items of news from this out-of-the-way place is all I shall be able to send you by return of the mission brig. We arrived here on August 21st after a long and tedious passage from Rotuma. No one had ever known such weather before in these latitudes, and no one wanted to see such again. We had nothing but thick, heavy, dirty weather all the way, with strong southerly winds and a very strong current setting to the westward, especially on the New Ireland coast. As we hear that the winds have been very strong in other parts of the world lately, I may as well mention here that the natives in this group assert that they have never known such a succession of heavy gales as they have had for the past five months, and this is confirmed by the appearance of the vegetation, and the great number of fallen trees in the bush. On our arrival we found that the teachers were, many of them, living together at Port Hunter, though there was no valid reason for their doing so, as the natives had never interfered with them or injured them in any way. Two women, one man, and two children had died during the year; many of the others had been ill, but they were all well again."

The German barques *Johan Caesar* and *Etienné* were both at Port Weber or New Britain when Jamieson was murdered by the natives of that place. Messrs Godfrey appear to be very successful in their attempts to open up these places for trade. Captain Lawson, who came down in the *Etienné* last year, has remained at the stations ever since, and succeeded in getting a good quantity of copra, which was sent to Samoa in the *Johan Caesar* some months ago. This vessel has now returned from Sydney with a number of traders, who are now being located on the different stations on New Britain. I believe that a great portion of her return cargo is already in hand. In addition to the firm of Messrs Godfrey, there is also another German firm established here, Messrs Hornhelm & Co., of Hamburg. Besides their central station on Duke of York Island, they have two stations also on New Britain, and employ a small schooner in the group. I need not remind you, I trust, that this development of trade has followed immediately the establishment of our mission here, as on our arrival here there was not a single white man, or a single pound of copra in the group. Many of your readers will remember what I said when in New Zealand about the effects which missionary operations have upon such subsidiary things as imports and exports, and on the trade and commerce of the colonies, and will feel that this group affords another illustration in addition to those I then gave.

"I do not, however, wish any of our New Zealand merchants to get any exaggerated notions from my letters about the capabilities of these islands, and the quantity of copra to be obtained here. I never thought that any large quantities would be obtained, or that any at all would have been made by the natives in so short a time. They have, however, begun to make it near here, and I suppose it will soon be made in other places where there are coconuts to make it from. For some time, however, at all events, the demand present here can easily take up all that can be made, though I have little doubt that others also may wish to share in it."

"It is very difficult to find out exactly why poor Jamieson was murdered. All that is known with certainty is, that he was killed about sunset as he was sitting in front of his house. A Solomon Islands woman who was in the house was killed at the same time, but Jamieson's Solomon wife escaped into the bush, from which she saw the natives mutilating the bodies and preparing them for the oven. She was afterwards caught, but was not killed, and another of the traders from Blanche Bay sent over some trade, and redeemed her. She was insane when first taken on board the ship, but has since recovered."

A Solomon wife of another trader was poisoned some few days ago into the jungle not far from his house to look for firewood. Happening to look round whilst thus at work, he spied a tiger of the *tulou* or spotted variety lying very quietly under trees growing thickly together. Although at first not a little put out of sorts by this encounter, he soon ventured to draw nearer to it. The tiger was in fact lying there quietly and motionless as if it had left this life for good. So thought Dipodono. But whilst he was trying to make sure of that, the tiger suddenly gave a sign of life. It even turned about altering its position but did not awake in other respects and resumed its former quiet and easy reclining as if that it had for the moment nothing to fear from him. He was however but half satisfied with this, and being no longer in a hurry from his

house at Port Hunter, and shall be glad

enough when it is finished. As soon as possible the teachers here, and those now brought down, will be located at the different villages, and when I have another opportunity of doing so I will let you know how we succeed, and what other events take place in this uncivilised land of ours."

Quotations.

HONGKONG, January 24, 1878.

OPIMUM.—New Patna, cash...\$600.

" Old Patna, cash... None

" New Patna, cash... 670

" Old Patna, cash... None

" New Patna, cash... 710

" Allowance... 715

" Allowance... 715

Exchange.

Bank, on demand... 3/10

" 30 days' sight... 3/10

" 6 months' sight... 3/11

Credits... 3/11

Documentary, 6 months' sight... 3/11

Bombay, demand Rupees... 324

Calcutta... 324

Bar Silver, 17, dwt. B... 10%

Sycee... 9

Gold Leaf... 26.20

English Sovereigns... 5.00

Australian Sovereigns... 5.00

Discount... 6 to 8



